# KE

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# LOCK:

OR, A

## TREATISE

PROVING,

Beyond all Contradiction, the dangerous Tendency of a late POEM,

ENTITULED,

The RAPE of the Lock,

GOVERNMENT and RELIGION.

By ESDRAS BARNIVELT, Apoth.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

To which are added,

Commendatory Copies of Verses, by the most Eminent Political Wits of the Age.

Printed in the Year 1723.

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he Epiffie Dedicator

## Epistle Dedicatory to Mr. POPE.

Hough it may seem foreign to my Profession, which is that of making up and dispensing salutary Medicines to his Majesty's Subjects, (I might say my Fellow-Subjects, fince I have had the Advantage of being naturalized) yet cannot I think it unbecoming me to furnish an Antidote against the Poyson which hath been so artfully distilled through your Quill, and conveyed to the World thro' the pleasing Vehicles of your Numbers. Nor is my Profession as an Apothecary, so abborrent from yours as a Poet, fince the Ancients have thought fit to make the same God the Patron of both. I have, not without some Pleasure, observ'd the mystical Arms of our Company, wherein is represented Apollo killing the fell Monster Python: this in some measure admonishes me of my Duty, to trample upon and destroy, as much as in me lies, that Dragon, or baneful Serpent, Popery.

I must take leave to make you my Patient, whether you will or no; though out of the Respect I have for you, I should rather chuse to apply Lenitive than Corrosive Medicines; happy, if they may prove an Emetic sufficient to make you cast up those Errors, which you have imbibed in your Education, and which, I hope, I

shall never live to see this Nation digest.

Sir, I cannot but lament, that a Gentleman of your acute Wit, restified Understanding, and sublimated I-magination, should misapply those Talents to raise ill Humours in the Constitution of the Body Politick, of which your self are a Member, and upon the Health whereof your own Preservation depends. Give me leave to say, such Principles as yours would again reduce us to the fatal Necessity of the Phlebotomy of War, or the Causticks of Persecution.

A 2

In order to inform you of this, I have fought your Acquaintance and Conversation with the utmost Diligence, for I boped in Person to persuade you to a publick Confession of your Fault, and a Recantation of these dangerous Tenets. But finding all my Endeavours ineffectual, and being satisfied with the Conscience of baving done all that became a Man of an boneft Heart and bonsurable Intention; I could no longer emit my Duty in opening the Eyes of the World by the Publication of this Discourse. It was indeed written some Months fince, but feems not the less proper at this Jun-Sture, when I find fo universal Encouragement given by both Parties to the Author of a libellous Work that is defigued equally to prejudice them both. The uncemmen Sale of this Book (for above 6000 of them have been already vended) was also a farther Reason that eall'd aloud upon me to put a flop to its further Progress, and to preserve his Majefly's Subjects, by expofing the whole Artifice of year Peem in publick.

Sir, to address my self to so florid a Writer as you, without collecting all the Flowers of Rhetorick, would be an unpardonable Indecorum; but when I speak to the World, as I do in the following Treatise, I must use a simple Stile, since it would be absurd to prescribe an universal Medicine, or Catholicon, in a Language

nut univer fally under find.

As I have always professed to have a particular Eseem for Men of Learning, and more especially for your felf, nathing but the Love of Truth should have engaged me in a Design of this Nature. Amicus Plato, Amicus Socrates, sed magis Amicus Veritus.

Your most fracere Friend, and bumble Servant,

E. BARNIVELT.



To my much Honoured and Esteemed Friend, Mr. E. BARNIVELT, Author of the Key to the Lock. An Anagram and Acrostick. By N. Castleton, a Well-willer to the Coalition of Parties.

#### BARNIVELT.

. activities and

Anagram,

#### UNBAREL IT.

B arrels conceal the Liquor they contain,
A nd Sculls are but the Barrels of the Brain.
R ipe Politicks the Nation's Barrell fill,
N one can like thee its Fermentation still.
I ngenious Writer, lest thy Barrel split,
V nbarrel thy just Sense and broach thy Wit.
E xtract from Tory Barrels all French Juice,
L et not the Whiggs Geneva's Stumm infuse,

T hen thall thy Barrel be of gen'ral Ufe.

N. CASTELLON.

## To the Ingenious Mr. E. BARNIVELT.

I AIL, dear Collegiate, Fellow-Operator,
Cenfor of Tories, Prefident of Satyr,
Whose fragrant Wit revives as one may say,
The stupid World, like Assa fætida.
How safe must be the King upon his Throne,
When Barnivelt no Faction lets alone.
Of secret Jesuits swift shall be the Doom,
Thy Pestle braining all the Sons of Rome.
Before thy Pen vanish the Nation's Ills,
As all Diseases stress, whate'er be the Disaster,
Well spread with Sense, shall be the Nation's
(Plaister.

HIGH GERMAN DOCTOR.



To my Ingenious Friend, the Author of the Key to the Lock.

(rose

THO' many a Wit from time to time has T' inform the World of what it better (knows,

Yet'tis a Praise that sew their own can call,
To tell Men things they never knew at all.
This was reserved, Great Barnivelt, for thee,
To save this Land from dangerous Mystery.
But thou too gently hast laid on thy Satyr;
What awes the World is Envy and ill Nature.
Can Popish Writings do the Nation good?
Each Drop of Ink demands a Drop of Blood.
A Papist wear the Lawrel! is it sit?
O Button! summon all thy Sons of Wit!
Join in the common Cause e'er 'tis too late;
Rack your Inventions some, and some in time (translate.

If all this fail, let Faggot, Cart, and Rope, Revenge our Wits and Statesmen on a Pope.

The GRUMBLER.

To the most Learned Pharmacopolitan, and Excellent Politician, Mr. Esdras Barnivelt.

### By Sir JAMES BAKER, Knt.

(Cloak,

The Spaniard hides his Ponyard in his
The Papist masques his Treason in a Joke;
But e'en as Coughs thy Spanish Liquorish heals,
So thy deep Knowledge dark Designs reveals.
Oh had I been Ambassador created,
Thy Works in Spanish should have been tran(slated;

Thy Politicks should ope the Eyes of Spain,
And, like true Sevil Snuff, awake the Brain.
Go on, great Wit, contemn thy Foe's Bravado,
In thy Defence I'll draw Toledo Spado.
Knighthoods on those have been conferr'd of late,
Who save our Eyesight, or wou'd save our State;
Unenvy'd Titles grace our mighty Names,
The learn'd Sir William, or the deep Sir James.
Still may those Honours be as justly dealt,
And thou be stil'd Sir Esdras Barnivelt.

JAMES BAKER, Knt.



#### A

## KEY to the LOCK.

Nation into Parties, it is not to be imagined how many Artifices have been made use of by Writers to obscure the Truth, and cover Designs, which may be detrimental to the Publick; in particular, it has been their Custom of late to vent the Political Spleen in Allegory and Fable. If an honest believing Nation is to be made a Jest of, we have a Story of John Bull and his Wise; if a Treasurer is to be glanced at, an Ant with a white Straw is introduced; if a Treaty of Commerce is to be ridiculed, 'tis immediately me-

But if any of these Malevolents have never so small a Talent in Rhime, they principally delight to convey their Malice in that pleasing way; as it were, gilding the Pill, and concealing the Poison under the Sweetness of Numbers. Who could imagine that an Original Canto of Spencer should contain a Satyr upon one Administration; or that Tarbel's Kitchen,

or the Dogs of Egypt, should be a Sarcasm upon another.

It is the Duty of every well-defigning Subject to prevent, as far as in him lies, the ill Consequences of such pernicious Treatises; and I hold it mine to warn the Publick of the late Poem, entituled, the RAPE of the LOCK; which I shall demonstrate to be of this nature. Many of these fort of Books have been bought by honest and well meaning People purely for their Diversion, who have in the end found themselves insensibly led into the Violence of Party Spirit, and many domestick Quarrels have been occasioned by the different Application of these Books. The Wife of an eminent Citizen grew very noisy upon reading Bob Hush; John Bull, upon Change, was thought not only to concern the State, but to affront the City; and the Poem we are now treating of, has not only dissolved an agreeable Assembly of Beaux and Belles, but (as I am told) has fet Relations at as great a Distance, as if they were married together.

It is a common and just Observation, that when the Meaning of any thing is dubious, one can no way better judge of the true Intent of it, than by considering who is the Author, what is his Character in general, and his Dis-

position in particular.

Now that the Author of this Poem is professedly a Papist, is well known; and that a Genius so capable of doing Service to that Cause, may have been corrupted in the Course

of his Education by Jesuits or others, is justly very much to be suspected; notwithstanding that feeming Coldness and Moderation, which he has been (perhaps artfully) reproached with, by those of his own Profession. They are fensible that this Nation is secured with good and wholesome Laws, to prevent all evil Practices of the Church of Rome; particularly the Publication of Books, that may in any fort propagate that Doctrine: Their Authors are therefore oblig'd to couch their Defigns the deeper; and tho' I cannot aver that the Intention of this Gentleman was directly to spread Popish Doctrines, yet it comes to the same Point if he touch the Government: For the Court of Rome knows very well, that the Church at this time is fo firmly founded on the State, that the only way to shake the one is by attacking the other.

What confirms me in this Opinion, is an accidental Discovery I made of a very artful Piece of Management among his Popish Friends and Abettors, to hide his whole Design upon the Government, by taking all the Characters upon

themselves.

Upon the Day that this Poem was published, it was my Fortune to step into the Cocoa Tree, where a certain Gentleman was railing very liberally at the Author, with a Passion extremely well counterseited, for having (as he said) reslected upon him in the Character of Sir Plume. Upon his going out, I enquired who he was, and they told me, a Roman Catholick Knight.

I was the same Evening at Will's, and saw a Circle round another Gentleman, who was railing in like manner, and shewing his Snuffbox and Cane, to prove he was satyrized in the same Character. I asked this Gentleman's Name, and was told, he was a Roman Catholick Lord.

A Day or two after I was sent for, upon a slight Indisposition, to the young Lady's to whom the Poem is dedicated. She also took up the Character of Belinda with much Frankness and good Humour, tho' the Author has given us a Key in his \* Dedication, that he meant something further. This Lady is also a Roman Catholick. At the same time others of the Characters were claim'd by some Persons in the Room; and all of them Roman Catholicks.

But to proceed to the Work it felf.

In all things which are intricate, as Allegories in their own Nature are, and especially those that are industriously made so, it is not to be expected we should find the Clue at first sight; but when once we have laid hold on that, we shall trace this our Author through all the Labyrinths, Doublings and Turnings of this intricate Composition.

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<sup>\*</sup> The Character of Belinda (as it is here manag'd) resembles you in nothing but in Beauty. Dedication to the Rape of the Lock.

First then let it be observed, that in the most demonstrative Sciences, some Postulata are to be granted, upon which the rest is naturally sounded. I shall desire no more than one Postulatum to render this obvious to the meanest Capacity; which being granted me, I shall not only shew the Intent of this Work in general, but also explain the very Names, and expose all his sictitious Characters in their true Light; and we shall find, that even his Spirits were not meetly contrived for the sake of Machinery.

The only Concession which I desire to be made me, is, that by the Lock is meant

#### The BARRIER TREATY.

I. First then I shall discover, that Belinda represents Great Britain, or (which is the same Thing) her late Majesty. This is plainly seen in his Description of her:

#### On her white Breast a sparkling Cross she bore

Alluding to the Ancient Name of Albion, from her white Cliffs, and to the Cross, which is the Ensign of England.

II. The BARON, who cuts off the Lock, or

Barrier Treaty, is the E. of O \_\_\_\_d.

III. CLARISSA, who lent the Sciffars, my

Lady M - m.

IV. THALESTRIS, who provokes Belinda to lesent the Loss of the Lock or Treaty, the D—s of M—gh.

V. Sir

V. SIR PLUME, who is mov'd by Thalestris to redemand it of Great Britain, P—ce Eu—ne, who came hither for that Purpose.

There are other inferior Characters, which we shall observe upon afterwards; but I shall

first explain the foregoing.

The first Part of the Baron's Character is his being adventrous, or enterprizing, which is the common Epithet given the E-- of O—d by his Enemies. The Prize he aspires to is the T—y, in order to which he offers a Sacrifice:

Of twelve vast French Romances neatly gilt.

Our Author here takes occasion maliciously to infinuate this Statesman's Love to France; representing the Books he chiefly studies to be vast French Romances. These are the vast Prospects from the Friendship and Alliance of France, which he satyrically calls Romances; hinting thereby, that these Promises and Protestations were no more to be relied on than those idle Legends. Of these he is said to build an Altar; to intimate, that all the Foundation of his Schemes and Honours was fix'd upon the French Romances above mentioned.

A Fan, a Garter, Half a Pair of Gloves.

One of the Things he facrifices is a Fan, which both for its gandy Show and perpetual Flutting, has been made the Emblem of Woman. This points at the Change of the Ladies of the Bed-chamber; the Garter alludes to the Honours he conferr'd on some of his Friends; and we may without straining the Sense, call the Half Pair of Gloves, a Gauntlet; the Token of those Military Employments, which he is said to have sacrificed to his Designs. The Prize, as I said before, means the T—y, which he makes it his Prayers soon to obtain, and long to posses.

Pray'r,

The Pow'rs gave ear, and granted half his The rest the Winds dispers'd in empty Air.

In the first of these Lines he gives him the T—y, and in the last suggests that he should not long possess that Honour.

That Thalestris is the D——s of M——gh, appears both by her Nearness to Belinda, and by this Author's malevolent Suggestion, that she is a Lover of War.

To Arms, to Arms, the bold Thalestris cries.

But more particularly in several Passages in her Speech to Belinda, upon the cutting off the Lock, or Treaty. Among other Things she says, Was it forthis you bound your Locks in Paper Durance? Was it for this so much Paper has been spent to secure the Barrier Treaty?

Methinks

Methinks already I your Tears survey, Already hear the horrid Things they say; Already see you a degraded Toast.

This describes the Aspersions under which that good Princess suffer'd, and the Repentance which must have followed the Dissolution of that Treaty, and particularly levels at the Resusal some People made to drink Her M-y's Health.

Sir Plume (a proper Name for a Soldier) has all the Circumstances that agree with P—ce Eu--ne;

'Tis remarkable, this General is a great Taker of Snuff, as well as Towns; his Conduct of the clouded Cane gives him the Honour which is so justly his Due, of an exact Conduct in Battle, which is figured by his Truncheon, the Ensign of a General. His earnest Eye, or the Vivacity of his Look, is so particularly remarkable in him, that this Character could be mistaken for no other, had not this Author purposely obscur'd it by the sictitious Circumstance of a round, unthinking Face.

Having now explained the chief Characters of his Human Persons (for there are some others that will hereaster fall in by the by, in the

the Sequel of this Discourse) I shall next take take in pieces his Machinery, wherein the Satyr is wholly confined to Ministers of State.

The Sylphs and Gnomes at first sight appeared to me to signify the two contending Parties of this Nation; for these being placed in the Air, and those on the Earth, I thought agreed very well with the common Denomination, High and Low. But as they are made to be the first Movers and Insluencers of all that happens, 'tis plain they represent promiscuously the Heads of Parties, whom he makes to be the Authors of all those Changes in the State, which are generally imputed to the Levity and Instability of the British Nation.

This erring Mortals Levity may call: Ob blind to Truth! The Sylphs contrive it all.

But of this he has given us a plain Demonstration; for speaking of these Spirits, he says in express Terms,

The thief the Care of Nations own,
And guard with Arms divine the British
Throne.

And here let it not seem odd, if in this mysterious way of Writing, we find the same
Person, who has before been represented by
the Baron, again described in the Character of
Ariel; it being a common way with Authors,
in this fabulous Manner, to take such a Liber-

ty. As for instance, I have read in the English St. Evremont, that all the different Characters in Petronius are but Nero in so many different Appearances. And in the Key to the curious Romance of Barclay's Argenis, that both Poliarchus and Archombrotus mean on-

ly the King of Navarre.

We observe in the very Beginning of the Poem, that Ariel is possels'd of the Ear of Belinda; therefore it is absolutely necessary that this Person must be the Minister who was nearest the Queen, But whoever would be further convinced, that he meant the late T—r, may know him by his Ensigns in the following Line:

#### He rais'd bis Azure Wand.

His fitting on the Mast of a Vessel shews his presiding over the S—th S—a Tr—de. When Ariel assigns to his Sylphs all the Posts about Belinda, what is more clearly described, than the Tr—r's disposing all the Places of the Kingdom, and particularly about her M—y? But let us hear the Lines.

The flutt'ring Fan be Zephyretta's Care;
The Drops to thee, Brillante, we consign,
And, Momentilla, let the Watch be thine:
Do thou, Crispissa, tend her fav'rite Lock.

He has here particularized the Ladies and Wo-

men of the Bed-Chamber, the Keeper of the Cabiner, and her M—y's Dresser, and impudently given Nick names to each.

To put this Matter beyond all Dispute, the Sylphs are said to be wondrous fond of Place, in the Canto sollowing, where Ariel is perched uppermost, and all the rest take their Places subordinately under him.

Here again I cannot but observe, the exceffive Malignity of this Author, who could not leave this Character of Ariel without the same invidious Stroke which he gave him in the Character of the Baron before.

Amas'd, confus'd, he saw his Pow'r expir'd, Resign'd to Fate, and with a Sigh retir'd.

Being another Prophecy that he should resign his Place, which it is probable all Ministers do with a Sigh.

At the head of the Gnomes he sets Umbriel, a dusty melancholy Sprite, who makes it his Business to give Belinda the Spleen; a vile and malicious Suggestion against some grave and worthy Minister. The Vapours, Phantoms, Visions, and the like, are the Jealousies, Fears, and Cries of Danger, that have so often affrighted and alarm'd the Nation. Those who are described in the House of Spleen, under those several fantastical Forms, are the same whom their Ill-willers have so often called the Whimsical.

The

The two foregoing Spirits being the only considerable Characters of the Machinery, I shall but just mention the Sylph that is wounded with the Scissars at the Loss of the Lock, by whom is undoubtedly understood my L—d To—d, who at that Time received a Wound in his Character for making the Barrier Treaty, and was cut out of his Employment upon the Dissolution of it: But that Spirit reunites, and receives no Harm; to signify, that it came to nothing, and his L-rdsh-p had no real Hurt by it.

But I must not conclude this Head of the Characters, without observing, that our Author has run thro' every Stage of Beings in search of Topicks for Detraction; and as he has characteriz'd some Persons under Angels and Men, so he has others under Animals, and Things inanimate. He has represented an eminent Clergy man as a Dog, and a noted Writer

as a Tool. Let us examine the former.

-- But Shock, who thought she slept too long, (Tongue.

Leapt up, and wak'd his Mistress with his 'Twas then, Belinda, if Report say true, Thy Eyes sirst open'd on a Billet-doux.

By this Shock it is manifest he has most audaciously and profanely reflected on Dr. Sa. ch. ll, who leap'd up, that is, into the Pulpit, and awaken'd Great-Britain with his Tongue, that is, with his Sermon, which made so much Noise; and for which he has frequently been term'd by

by others of his Enemies, as well as by this Author, a Dog: Or perhaps, by his Tongue, may be more literally meant his Speech at his Trial, since immediately thereupon, our Author fays, her Eyes open'd on a Billet doux; Billets-doux being Addresses to Ladies from Lovers, may be aptly interpreted those Addreffes of Loving Subjects to her M-y, which enfued that Trial.

The other Instance is at the End of the

Third Canto.

Steel did the Labours of the Gods destroy, And frike to Duft th' Imperial Tow'rs of Troy. Steel could the Works of mortal Pride confound, And hew Triumphal Arches to the Ground.

Here he most impudently attributes the Demolition of Dunkirk, not to the Pleasure of her M-y, or her Ministry, but to the frequent Instigations of his Friend Mr. Steel. A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery!

Having now confider'd the general Intent and Scope of the Poem, and open'd the Characters, I shall next discover the Malice which is covered under the Episodes, and particular

Passages of it.

The Game at Qmbre is a mystical Representation of the late War, which is hinted by his making Spades the Trump; Spade in Spanish fignifying a Sword, and being yet so painted in the Cards of that Nation; to which it is

well known we owe the Original of our Cards. In this one Place indeed he has unawares paid a Compliment to the Queen, and her Success in the War; for Belinda gets the better of the two that play against her, the Kings of France

and Spain.

I do not question but ev'ry particular Card has its Person and Character assign'd, which, no doubt, the Author has told his Friends in private; but I shall only instance in the Description of the Disgrace under which the D—of M—gh then suffer'd, which is so apparent in these Verses:

Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'er.

And mow'd down Armies in the Fights of Lu,

Sad Chance of War! now destitute of Aid,

Falls undistinguish'd——

That the Author here had an Eye to our modern Transactions, is very plain from an unguarded Stroke towards the End of this Game.

And now, as oft in some distemper'd State, On one nice Trick depends the gen'ral Fate.

After the Conclusion of the War, the Publick Rejoicings and Thanksgivings are ridiculed in the two following Lines,

The Nymph exulting, fills with Shouts the Sky, The Walls, the Woods, and long Canals reply. ImmeImmediately upon which there follows a malicious Infinuation, in the manner of a Prophecy, (which we have formerly observed this feditious Writer delights in) that the Peace should continue but a short Time, and that the Day should afterwards be curst which was then celebrated with so much Joy.

Sudden these Honours shall be snatch'd away, And curst for ever this victorious Day.

As the Game at Ombre is a fatyrical Reprefentation of the late War; fo is the Tea-Table that enfues, of the Council-Table and its Confultations after the Peace. By this he would hint, that all the Advantages we have gain'd by our late extended Commerce, are only Coffee and Tea, or Things of no greater Value. That he thought of the Trade in this Place, appears by the Passage where he represents the Sylphs particularly careful of the rich Brocade; it having been a frequent Complaint of our Mercers, that French Brocades were imported in too great Quantities. I will not fay he means those Presents of rich Gold Stuff Suits which were faid to be made her M-y by the K- of F-, tho' I cannot but suspect that he glances at it.

Here this Author, as well as the scandalous John Dunton, represents the Mi-ry in plain

Terms taking frequent Cups.

And frequent Cups prolong the rich Repast.

B 4 Upon

noal

Upon the whole, it is manifest he meant something more than common Coffee, by his calling it,

Coffee that makes the Politician wife;

and by telling us, it was this Coffee, that

Sent up in Vapours to the Baron's Brain New Stratagems———

I shall only further observe, that 'twas at this Table the Lock was cut off; for where but at the Council Board should the Barrier Treaty be dissolved?

The ensuing Contentions of the Parties upon the Loss of that Treaty, are described in the Squabbles following the Rape of the Lock; and this he rashly expresses, without any Disguise in the Words,

#### All side in Parties ----

Here first you have a Gentleman who sinks besides his Chair: A plain Allusion to a Noble Lord, who lost his Chair of Pre—nt of the Co—l.

I come next to the Bodkin, so dreadful in the Hand of Belinda; by which he intimates the British Scepter, so rever'd in the Hand of our late August Princess. His own Note upon this Place tells us he alludes to a Scepter; and the Verses are so plain, they need no Remark.

The

The same (his ancient Personage to deck)
Her great great Grandsire wore about his Neck
In three Seal Rings, which, after melted down,
Form'd a vast Buckle for his Widow's Gown;
Her Infant Grandame's Whistle next it grew,
The Bells she gingled, and the Whistle blew;
Then in a Bodkin grac'd her Mother's Hairs,
Which long she wore, and now Belinda wears.

An open Satyr upon Hereditary Right. The three Seal Rings plainly allude to the three

Kingdoms,

These are the chief Passages in the Battle, by which, as hath before been said, he means the Squabble of Parties. Upon this Occasion he could not end the Description of them, without testifying his malignant Joy at those Dissentions, from which he forms the Prospect that both should be disappointed, and cries out with Triumph, as if it were already accomplished,

Behold how oft ambitious Aims are crost, And Chiefs contend till all the Prize is lost.

The Lock at length is turn'd into a Star, or the Old Barrier Treaty into a new and glorious Peace; this no doubt is what the Author, at the time he printed his Poem, would have been thought to mean, in hopes by that Complement to escape Punishment for the rest of his Piece. It puts me in mind of a Fellow, who concluded a bitter Lampoon upon the Prince

Prince and Court of his Days, with these Lines,

God save the King, the Commons, and the Peers, And grant the Author long may wear his Ears.

Whatever this Author may think of that Peace, I imagine it the most extraordinary Star that ever appear'd in our Hemisphere. A Star that is to bring us all the Wealth and Gold of the Indies; and from whose Insluence, not Mr. John Partridge alone, (whose worthy Labours this Writer so ungenerously ridicules) but all true Britains may, with no less Authority than he, prognosticate the Fall of Lewis, in the Restraint of the exorbitant Power of France, and the Fate of Rome in the triumphant Condition of the Church of England.

We have now considered this Poem in its political View, wherein we have shewn that it hath two different Walks of Satyr, the one in the Story it self, which is a Ridicule on the late Transactions in general; the other in the Machinery, which is a Satyr on the Ministers of State in particular. I shall now shew that the same Poem, taken in another Light, has a Tendency to Popery, which is secretly infinuated through the whole.

In the first place, he has conveyed to us the Doctrine of Guardian Angels and Patron Saints in the Machinery of his Sylphs, which being a Piece of Popish Superstition that hath been

endea-

formation, he would here revive under this Disguise. Here are all the Particulars which they believe of those Beings, which I shall sum up in a few Heads.

1st. The Spirits are made to concern themfelves with all human Actions in general.

2<sup>dly</sup>. A distinct Guardian Spiric or Patron is assigned to each Person in particular.

Of these am I, who thy Protection claim,
A watchful Sprite—

3<sup>dly</sup>. They are made directly to inspire Dreams, Visions, and Revelations.

Her Guardian Sylph prolong'd her balmy Rest, 'Twas he had summon'd to her silent Bed The Morning Dream —

4thly. They are made to be subordinate, in different Degrees, some presiding over others. So Ariel hath his several Under-Officers at Command.

Superior by the Head was Ariel plac'd.

5<sup>thly</sup>. They are employed in various Offices, and each bath his Office assigned him.

Some in the Fields of purest Æther play, And bask and whiten in the Blaze of Day. Some guide the Course, &c.

6thly. He

of the several Parts of Dress; intimating thereby, that the Saints preside over the several Parts of Human Bodies. They have one Saint to cure the Tooth-ach, another cures the Gripes, another the Gout, and so of all the rest.

The flutt'ring Fan be Zephyretta's Care, The Drops to thee, Brillante, we consign, &c.

7thly. They are represented to know the Thoughts of Men.

As on the Nosegay in her Breast reclin'd, He watch'd th' Ideas rising in her Mind.

8thly. They are made Protectors even to Animal and Irrational Beings.

Ariel himself shall be the Guard of Shock.

So St. Anthony presides over Hogs, &c.

9thly. Others are made Patrons of whole Kingdoms and Provinces.

Of these the Chief the Care of Nations own.

So St. George is imagined by the Papists to defend England; St. Patrick, Ireland; St. James, Spain, &c. Now what is the Consequence of all this? By granting that they have this Power, we must be brought back again to pray to them.

3

The Toilette is an artful Recommendation of the Mass, and pompous Ceremonies of the Church of Rome. The unveiling of the Altar, the Silver Vases upon it, being rob'd in white, as the Priests are upon the chief Festivals, and the Head uncover'd, are manifest Marks of this.

A Heav'nly Image in the Glass appears, To that she bends —

plainly denotes Image Worship.

The Goddess, who is deck'd with Treasures, Jewels, and the various Offerings of the World, manifestly alludes to the Lady of Loretto. You have Persumes breathing from the Incense Pot in the sollowing Line,

And all Arabia breathes from yonder Box.

The Character of Belinda, as we take it in this third View, represents the Popish Religion, or the Whore of Babylon; who is described in the State this malevolent Author wishes for, coming forth in all her Glory upon the Thames, and overspreading the Nation with Ceremonies.

Not with more Glories in th' athereal Plain, The Sun first rises o'er the purple Main, Than issuing forth the Rival of his Beams, Launch'd on the Bosom of the Silver Thames. She is dress'd with a Cross on her Breast, the Ensign of Popery, the Adoration of which is plainly recommended in the following Lines:

On her white Breast a sparkling Cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and Insidels adore.

Next he represents her as the Universal Church, according to the Boasts of the Papists: And like the Sun she shines on alike.

After which he tells us,

If to her Share some Female Errors fall, Look on her Face, and you'll forget them all.

Tho' it should be granted some Errors fall to her share, look on the pompous Figure she makes throughout the World, and they are not worth regarding. In the Sacrifice following soon after, you have these two Lines:

For this, e'er Phœbus rose, he had implor'd, Propitions Heav'n, and ev'ry Pow'r ador'd.

In the first of them, he plainly hints at their Matins; in the second, by adoring ev'ry Pow'r, the Invocation of Saints.

Belinda's Visits are described with numerous Wax-lights, which are always used in the Ceremonial Parts of the Romish Worship.

-Visits

When num'rous Wax lights in bright Order blaze.

The Lunar Sphere he mentions, opens to us their Purgatory, which is feen in the follow-Line,

Since all things lost on Earth are treasur'd there.

It is a Popish Doctrine, that scarce any Person quits this World, but he must touch at Purgatory in his way to Heaven; and it is here also represented as the Treasury of the Romish Church. Nor is it much to be wonder'd at, that the Moon should be Purgatory, when a learned Divine hath in a late Treatise proved Hell to be in the Sun\*.

I shall now, before I conclude, desire the Reader to compare this Key with those upon any other Pieces, which are supposed to be secret Satyrs upon the State, either ancient or modern; as with those upon Petronius Arbiter, Lucian's true History, Barclay's Argenis, or Rablais's Garagantua; and I doubt not he will do me the Justice to acknowledge, that the Explanations here laid down, are deduced as naturally, and with as little Force, both from

<sup>\*</sup> The Reverend Dr. Swinden.

#### AKEY to the Lock

the general Scope and Bent of the Work, and from the feveral Particulars, and are every way as confiftent and undeniable as any of those, and every way as candid as any modern interpretations of either Party, on the myllerious State Transcarfour Times.

Author in a few Words: He has tidiculed both the present Mi—ry and the tide, abused great Statesmen and great General a hay, the Treaties of whole Nations have not escaped him, or has the Royal Dignite Lifest been omitted a the Progress of his few wand all this he has done just at the Meeting or a new Parliament. I hope a proper Authority may be made use of to bring him to condign Punishment. In the mean while I doubt not, if the Persons most concern'd would but order Mr. Bernard Linetot, the Printer and Publisher of this dangerous Piece to be taken into Gustody, and examined, many farther Discoveries might be made, both of this Poet's and his Abetter's secret Designs, which are doubtless of the utmost Importance to the Government.

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